Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, November 26, 1808. No. 2341.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at
ROBERT GRAY's BOOK-STORE,
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
The Revised Code, Volume II.

Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.

Price, neatly bound and lettered, $6.

ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs Opie—*Price* $1 75, *in boards.*

THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards,* 50 *cents.*

October 11

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler, from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf—

A quantity of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider, Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—Apply on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

November 2.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very large.

Womens and Misses Morocco and Leather do.

Boys coarse and fine do.

Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all sizes.

A quantity of CHEESE that he can recommend.

Table FISH.

New England CIDER in barrels.

2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.

CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTATOES in bbls

And other articles as usual.

Thomas Patton.

November 15 7t

The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.

4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. 4/4
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS
ALSO, ON HAND,
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19. d

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the Presirent and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c

April 7. d

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby.* He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

⁂ Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. ttf

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
Young.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement.* We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.

October 13.

NEW MILINERY STORE.

MRS. LEWIS,
Has just received an elegant assortment of
MILINARY,
Consisting of

BONNETS, Caps, Head Dresses, Gold and Pearl Turbans, of the latest fashions from England and France—also superb Trimings, Laces, and one hundred fine Straw Bonnets, of various shapes, with a variety of *Fancy Goods*, which will be sold on moderate terms, at her store, on King street, a few doors above the Washington Tavern.

☞ Ladies Dresses and Pelices made in the modern fashion, and materials furnished if required.

November 25. d6t.

Saddle and Bridle found.

WAS found, in the woods near my house, a *Saddle and Bridle.*—The owner may have them on application to me and paying for this advertisement.

John F. Smith.

November 24. 3t

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner King and Union-streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale——

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhds. and bbls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Green COFFEE in bags and bbls.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin,	TEAS *In Boxes & qr. chests*
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Claret	*WINES in order for immediate use.*
Jamaica, WindwardIsland & N. England	RUM *In Hogsheads.*

Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks
Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, kegs
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt
COTTON, in bales
PLAISTER of PARIS.

Pepper and Pimento in bags, Chocolate in boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat Flour, for family use,

November 4. d

TO LET,

A large two story Brick House, pleasantly situated for a dwelling, with a spacious garden belonging to it. The rent will be very low to a punctual tenant.

Also to let on ground-rent for ever,

Several valuable building Lots, on the western extremity of the town. These Lots front on Duke-street extended, and are exempt from Corporation taxes. Terms will be made known by application to the subscriber, who requests all persons indebted to him by open account, prior to the first of April last, to call and settle the same by payment or notes, qefore the first day of January next, as no further time can be allowed; and any persons who have like claims against him, are desired to exhibit them for payment before that date.

Archibald M'Lean.

November 15. law3t

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one ro more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) lawtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man, with a family.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.

[CONTINUED.]

COPIES AND EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM MR. MADISON TO MR. PINKNEY.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Pinkney, dated April 30, 1808.

"My last was of the 4th inst. and went by a British packet from New York. I now forward a copy of it.

"Congress ended their session on the night of the 25th inst. The Series of newspapers, herewith sent, affords a view of their proceedings subsequent to the communications last made to you. Some other prints are included, which throw light on the workings of public opinion, and the state of public affairs.

"You will find that the critical posture of foreign relations has produced provisions of different kinds for our greater security; and particularly that no pains have been spared to stop every leak by which the effect of the embargo laws might be diminished. I refer you also to the report made to the Senate, by a committee, on the documents relating to the affair of the Chesapeake, and on the letters of Mr. Erskine; and indicating the spirit which may be expected to influence the future policy of this country, if kept under the excitement resulting from the system now pursued against it.

"You will observe at the same time, that whilst a determination is sufficiently evinced against dishonorable acquiescence in the despotic edicts enforced on the high seas, the U. States are ready to resume their export trade, as soon as the aggressions on it shall cease; and that in a hope that this might happen during the recess of Congress the president is authorised, in such an event, to suspend, in whole or in part, the several embargo laws.

"The conditions on which the authority is to be exercised, appeal equally to the justice and policy of the two great belligerent powers, which are now emulating each other in a violation of both. The president counts on your endeavors to give to this appeal, all the effect possible with the British government. Gen. Armstrong will be doing the same with that of France.—The relation in which a revocation of its unjust decrees by either will place the U. States to the other is obvious, and ought to be a motive to the measure, proportioned to the desire which has been manifested by each to produce collision between the U. States and its adversary, and which must be equally felt by each, to avoid one with itself.

"Should the French government revoke so much of its decrees as violate our neutral rights, or give explanations and assurances having the like effect, and entitling it therefore to a removal of the embargo, as it applies to France, it will be impossible to view a perseverance of G. Britain, in her retaliating orders, in any other light than that of war, without even the pretext now assumed by her.

"In order to entitle the British government to a discontinuance of the embargo, as it applies to G. Britain, it is evident that all its decrees, as well those of January, 1807, as of November, 1807, ought to be rescinded, as they apply to the United States, and this is the rather to be looked for, from the present administration, as it has so strenuously contended that the decrees of both dates were founded on the same principles and directed to the same object.

"Should the British government take this course, you may authorise an expectation that the President will, within a reasonable time, give effect to the authority vested in him, on the subject of the embargo laws. Should the orders be rescinded, in part only, it must be left to his free judgment to decide on the case. In either event you will lose no time in transmitting the information to this department, and to gen. Armstrong; and particularly in the event of such a course being taken by the British government as will render a suspension of the embargo certain or probable, it will be proper for you to make the communication by a courier to general Armstrong, to whom a correspondent instruction will be given, and to provide a special conveyance for it hither, unless British arrangements shall present an opportunity equally certain and expeditious."

EXTRACT.

Mr. Madison to Mr. Pinkney, dated July 18th, 1808.

"Your communications by lieut. Lewis were safely delivered on the evening of the 8th instant.

"As it had been calculated that the interval between the return of Mr. Rose, and the departure of lieutenant Lewis, would give sufficient time to the British government to decide on the measures required by the posture in which the affair of the Chesapeake was left, its silence to you on that subject could not fail to excite the particular attention of the President: and the appearance is rendered the more unfavorable by the like silence, as we learn from Mr. Erskine, of the dispatches brought to him by the packet which left England and arrived at New-York at nearly the same time with the Osage. I have intimated to Mr. Erskine the impressions made by this reserve, without, however, concealing our hope that the delay does not imply a final purpose of withholding reparation, and that the next communications from London will be of a different import. They must at least ascertain the real views of the British government on this interesting subject.

"There was certainly no just ground for Mr. Canning to expect any particular communications from you on the arrival of the Osage, unless they should have grown out of such accounts from France as would second our demands of justice from Great-Britain, particularly the revocation of her orders in council. And in imparting to him what you did from that quarter, every proof of candor was given which the occasion admitted.

"If Mr. Canning was disappointed, because he did not receive fresh complaints against the orders in council, he ought to have recollected that you had sufficiently dwelt on their offensive features in the first instance; and, that as he had chosen to make the formal communication of them to this government, through another channel, it was through that channel, rather than through you, that answers to it would be regularly given."

"The communications and instructions forwarded by Mr. Purviance, who was a passenger in the St. Michael, will enable you to bring the British government to a fair issue on the subject of its orders. If it has nothing more in view than it is willing to avow, it cannot refuse to concur in an arrangement, rescinding on her part the orders of council, and on ours, the embargo. If France should concur in a like arrangement, the state of things will be restored, which is the alledged object of the orders. If France does not concur, the orders will be better enforced by the continuance of the embargo against her, than they are by the British fleets and cruizers; and in the mean time, all the benefits of our trade will be thrown into the lap of Great-Britain.—It will be difficult, therefore, to conceive any motive in Great-Britain to reject the offer which you will have made, other than the hope of indueing, on the part of France, a perseverance in her irritating policy towards the United States, and on the part of the latter, hostile resentments against it.

If the British government should have elected the more wise and more worthy course of meeting the overture of the President in the spirit which dictated it, it is to be hoped that measures will be taken in concert with you, and through its minister here, for hastening as much as possible the renewal of the intercourse which the orders and the embargo have suspended; and thereby smoothing the way for other salutary adjustments."

"It appears that the British government not satisfied with the general blockade by her orders of November 11th, has superadded a particular blockade, or rather a diplomatic notification of an intended one, of Copenhagen, and *the other ports* in the island of Zealand; that is to say, a strict and legal blockade of the whole island. The island cannot be much less than two hundred miles in its outline, and is described as abounding in inlets. It is not probable, therefore, if it be possible, that a blockade, within the true definition, should be carried into effect. And as all defective blockades whether so in the disproportion of force to the object, or in the mode of notification, will authorise fair claims of indemnification, it is the more necessary that guarded answers should be given in such cases, as heretofore suggested.

"Since the British order of
evidently inviting our citizens to violate the laws of their country, by patronizing on the high seas their vessels destitute of registers and other necessary papers, and therefore necessarily smugglers, if not pirates, the circular letter of Mr. Huskisson has made its appearance, in which the U. States are named as alone within the purview of the order. A more extraordinary experiment is perhaps not to be found in the annals of modern transactions. It is levelled moreover against a nation towards which friendship is professed, as well as against a law, the justice and validity of which is not contested; and it sets the odious example, in the face of the world, directly in opposition to all the principles which the British government has been proclaiming to it. What becomes of the charge against the U. States for receiving British subjects, who leave their country contrary to their allegiance? What would be the charge against them, if they were, by proclamation, to invite British subjects, those too expressly and particularly prohibited from leaving their country, to elude the prohibition, or to tempt, by interested inducements, a smuggling violation or evasion of laws, on which G. Britain founds so material a part of her national policy? In the midst of so many more important topics of dissatisfaction, this may not be worth a formal representation. But it will not be amiss to let that government understand the light in which the proceeding is regarded by this. I have already touched on it to Mr. Erskine, with an intimation that I should not omit it in my observations to you.

"The French decree said to have been issued at Bayonne has not yet reached this country. Such a decree, at such a time, has a serious aspect on the relations of the two countries, and will form a heavy item in our demands of redress. It is much to be regretted at the same time that any of our vessels, by neglecting to return home, and conforming to the arbitrary regulations of one belligerent, should expose themselves to the arbitrary proceedings of another. So strong and general an indignation seems particularly to prevail here against the Americans in Europe who are trading under British licenses, and thereby sacrificing, as far as they can, the independence of their country, as well as frustrating the laws which were intended to guard American vessels & mariners against the dangers incident to foreign commerce, that their continuance in that career ought to be frowned upon, and their return home promoted in every proper manner. It appears by information from our consul at Tangiers, that great numbers of our vessels are engaged in a trade between G. Britain and Spanish ports, under licences from the former, and that the experiment proves as unsuccessful as it is dishonorable; the greater part of them being either arrested in port, or by French and Spanish cruisers."

[To be continued.]

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, *November 21.*

EMBARGO.

This being the day fixed for the discussion of the following resolution offered by Mr. *Hillhouse.*

RESOLVED, That it is expedient that the act, entitled "An act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States;" and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed, and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

The Senate took up the subject.

MR. HILLHOUSE opened the debate. When the reporter entered the Senate chamber. Mr. Hillhouse had been speaking for a few minutes, and was then discussing the effect which the embargo had had upon France, and the light in which it was viewed by her rulers. He alluded to the declaration of satisfaction that this measure, contained in a late French expose, and made many observations tending to shew that it was not a measure of hostility or coercion, as applied to France.

On England it had little or no effect.——Her resources were immense. If deprived of a supply of grain here, she could obtain it elsewhere, The Barbary powers were at war with France and at peace with England, who might thence obtain wheat in any quantity she pleased. Great Britain he said was a nation with the whole world before her; her commerce spread over every sea, and she had access to almost every port and climes. Could America expect to starve this nation? It was a farce, an idle farce. As to her West-India islands they raised Indian corn; all their sugar plantations could be converted into corn fields, and would any man say that they would starve because they could not get superfine flour? Was this a necessary of life without which they could not subsist? On the contrary a great proportion of the American people subsisted on it, and enjoyed as good health as if they eat nothing but the finest of wheat flour. The moment people understood that they could not get their necessary supplies from a customary source they would look out for it in another quarter, and ample time had been given to them to meke arrangement for this purpose. A man of the first respectability in the town in which Mr. H. lived had been there during this embargo, under the President's permission. What accounts did he bring?—that the trade in corn meal and live cattle, articles of great export from Connecticut, and comprising not only the product of that state, but of parts of the neighboring states, would be entirely defeated; that where they had formerly sent *an hundred* hhds. of meal they would not now find vent for *ten*; and that from South America, where cattle had in times past been killed merely for their hides and tallow, cattle in abundance could be procured. Were these people to be starved out, when they could actually purchase cheaper now from other places than they had formerly done from us? No. The only consequence would be and that too severely felt, that we should lose our markets; the embargo thus producing not only present privation and injury, but permanent mischief. The United S. would have lost the chance of obtaining future supplies, they would have lost their market, and ten nor twenty years would place them on the same footing as before. Mr. H. said the West Indians would have learnt that they can do without us; that they can raise provisions cheaper on their own plantations than we can sell them; and knowing this they would never resort to us. Though we might retain a part of this commerce, the best part would be lost forever. The trade would not be worth pursuing; though this might answer one purpose intended by the embargo, and which was not expressed.

Having considered the article of provisions as important to various parts of the union, Mr. H. said he would now turn to another article, cotton. It had been very triumphantly said that the want of this article would distress the manufacturers of Great Britain, produce a clamor amongst them, and consequently accelerate the repeal of the orders in council. Mr. H. said he would examine this a little, and see if all the evil consequences which opened on him at the passage of the embargo law were not likely to be realised. He had hinted at some of them at that time, but the bill had gone through the senate like a flash of lightning, giving no time for examination; once, twice, and a third time in one day, affording no time for the developement of all its consequences. This article of cotton was used not only by Britain but by France and other nations on the continent. Cotton, not being grown in Europe, must be transported by water carriage. This being the case who would now be most likely to be supplied with it? Not the continental powers who have so little commerce afloat nor any neutrals to convey it to them; for the U. States were the only neutral which of late traded with France, and now the embargo was laid, she had no chance of getting it except by the precarious captures made by her privateers. To Great Britain then was left the whole commerce of the world, and her merchants were the only carriers.——Would not these carriers supply their own manufacturers? Would they suffer cotton to go elsewhere till they themselves were supplied? America was not the only country where cotton was raised; for he had seen an account of a whole cargo brought into Salem from the East Indies and thence exported to Holland, with a good profit.—Cotton was also raised in Africa, as well as elsewhere; and this wary nation, G. Britain, conceiving that the U. States might be so impolitic as to keep on the embargo, had carried whole cargoes of the best cotton seed there for the purpose of raising cotton for her use. Great Britain had possessions in every climate on the globe, and cotton did not, like the sturdy oak, require forty or fifty years to arrive at maturity; but if planted would produce a plentiful supply in a year. Thus, then, when this powerful nation found America resorting to such means to coerce her, she had taken care to look out for supplies in other quarters, and with the command of all the cotton on the globe which went to market, could we expect to coerce her by withholding ours?—Mr. H. said no; all the inconvenience which she could feel from our measure had already been borne; and Great Britain was turning her attention to every part of the globe to obtain those supplies which she was wont to get from us, that she might not be reduced to the humiliating condition of making concession to induce us to repeal our own law, and purchase an accommodation by telling us that we had a weapon which we could wield to her annoyance. Mr. H. wished to know of gentlemen if we had not experi-

ence enough to know that G. Britain was not to be threatened into compliance by a rod of coercion? Let us examine ourselves (said he) for if we trace our genealogy we shall find that we descend from them, were they to use us in this manner, is there an American that would stoop to them? I hope not; and neither will that nation from which we are descended be driven from their position, however erroneous, by threats.

This embargo, therefore, instead of operating on those nations which had been violating our rights, was fraught with evils and privations to the people of the U. States.—They were the sufferers. And have we, said he, adopted the monkish plan of scourging ourselves for the sins of others? He hoped not; and that, having made the experiment, and found that it had not produced its expected effect, they would abandon it as a measure wholly insufficient as to the objects intended by it, and as having weakened the great hold which we had on Great Britain, from her supposed dependence on us for raw materials.

Some gentlemen appeared to build up expectations of the efficiency of this system by an addition to it of a non-intercourse law. Mr. H. treated this as a futile idea. They should however examine it seriously, and not like children shut their eyes to danger. Great Britain was not the only manufacturing nation in Europe, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, manufactured more or less, and most of them had colonies, the exclusive supply of whose manufactures they had heretofore reserved for themselves. Whilst we had enjoyed the carrying trade, we had supplied the deficiency in navigation of those nations; and all the inconvenience felt for the want of it ceased because we stepped in and aided them. This trade had been cut up, and perhaps it was not a trade which the energies of the nation should be embarked in defending. Who was there now to supply all these various colonies that used to be supplied by us? None but England, the sole mistress of the ocean. Whose products then would Great Britain carry?—Would she carry products of other nations and let her own manufacturers starve? No; and this exclusion from the colonies of other manufactures and leaving her merchants the sole carriers of the world, produced a greater vent for her manufactures than the whole quantity consumed in the U. States.

This, however, was arguing upon the ground that the U. S. would consume none of her manufactures, in case of a non-intercourse. Mr. H. said he was young when the old non-intercourse took place, but he remembered it well, and had then his ideas on the subject. The British army was then at their door, burning their towns and ravaging the country, and at least as much patriotism existed then as now; but British fabrics were received and consumed to almost as great an extent as before the prohibition. The army could not get fresh provisions from Europe, but they got them here by paying higher prices in guineas for them than was paid by our government in ragged continental paper money. When the country was in want of clothing and could get it for one fourth price from the British, what was the consequence? Why all the zealous patriots—for this work of tarring and feathering, and meeting in mobs to destroy their neighbors property because he could not think quite as fast as they did, which seemed to be coming in fashion now, had been carried on then with great zeal—these patriots, although all intercourse was venal, carried on commerce notwithstanding. Supplies went hence, and manufactures were received from Europe. Now what reliance could be placed on this patriotism?

A gentleman from Vermont had told the senate at the last session that the *patriotism* of Vermont would stop all exportation by land, without the assistance of the law.—How had it turned out? Why, patriotism, cannons, militia, and all had not stopped it; and although the field pieces might have stopped it on the lakes, they were absolutely cutting new roads to carry it on by land.—And yet the gentleman had supposed their patriotism would effectually stop it! Now Mr. H. wanted to know how a non-intercourse law was to be executed by us with a [illegible]t of 1500 miles open to Great Britain [illegible]ea, and joining her by land? Her goods would come through our courts of admiralty by the means of friendly captors; they would be brought in, condemned, and then naturalized, as Irishmen are now naturalized, before they have been a month in the country.

Mr. H. went on at some length to shew the impracticability of enforcing the non-intercourse law, and its demoralizing consequences on our citizens.

It had been said that the embargo should not be raised, because there was no commerce that could now be safely pursued.—He was astonished that gentlemen should introduce this argument; as it went upon the ground that France and England could mutually arrest our commerce with each other. If this were really the fact, merchants, who were so nice in their calculations, would not risk their property. The insurance offices were perfect thermometers by which to calculate the degree of risk in any commerce. They always made their calculations on the safe side; and it would be found that no property was more sought after than insurance stock, and this was because the institutions were generally conducted by cautious merchants. A few harumscarum individual merchants might engage in hazardous enterprizes, and lose all. Such men would never be controlled by law or prudent considerations. But the great body of merchants would always regulate the course of trade, and there was no need of an embargo to save them from running too great a risk.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEWYORK, *November* 22.

A passenger who arrived here in the brig Emeline, from Martinique, via St. Kitts, informs us, that whilst at St. Kitts, the British brig of war Heureux, arrived there from a cruize, having about 90 miles to the westward of Guadaloupe, fallen in with the brig Juliana, capt. Lee, from St. Vincents for N. York, upset, with all her sails masts and rigging standing, and boats lashed on the deck, and no person living or dead on board. The captain of the Heureux, took out of her 40 puncheons of rum, marked D. with a diamond, and her sails, rigging, cables, anchors, &c. and some clothes, supposed to be the captain's, marked R. L. The officers of the Heureux will give seven-eights of the property to the right owner, by producing his claim at St. Kitts.

The above brig was fallen in with and captured by three French vessels of war, who took out the crew, part of the cargo, and scuttled her. The captain and crew have arrived in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, N[illegible]mber 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship Andrew, Wing, 22 days from Vaucelain, Martinico. Left ship John, of and for New York—the ship Margaretta, sailed in company, for New York. Coming out, the Andrew was boarded from the British brig Haughty, the Captain seventy-four in company; examined and dismissed. The ship Cornelia, Medlin, of and for this port was at Rohate, time of sailing uncertain. Just before capt Wing sailed the British government brig CARNATION, was brought in by the French government brig PYLADE, *after a desperate action of four hours.*

A Charity Sermon

Will be delivered the morning of the next LORD'S DAY, at the Episcopal Church, by the Reverend *William L. Gibson*, the relief of the poor indiscriminately, is the object of this contribution.

The members of the St Andrew's Society are requested to meet on that day at the court house, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and from thence to walk to Church.

By order of the President,

DONALD MACLEOD, *Sec'ry.*

November 24

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,

Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,

Woollen and Cotton Goods,

Which are opening for sale.

October 19 d

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,

PRICE 37½ Cents,

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging

AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU FACTURES;

TENDING TO SHEW

That by a due encouragement of these essential interests the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

Senate of the United States.

FRIDAY, *November* 25.

The bill for permitting the transmission of the documents accompanying the Presidents message, &c. was this day negatived.

The Vice President then read the order of the day (Mr. *Hillhouses* resolution for the repeal of the embargo law) after which Mr. *Pickerldg* rose and stated that he had received from the legislature of Massachusetts, certain instructions relative to the question then under consideration, which he begged leave to hand to the chair.—The question was put whether it was the pleasure of the Senate that they should be read, and determined without opposition in the affirmative.—The clerk proceeded to read, but was stopped by one of the Tennessee members, who declared it was without a precedent that a document of the nature of the one now before the Senate, should be read in that body, and that he was unwilling it should be made a part of their record, and moved a re-consideration of the vote just taken. This motion was opposed on the ground that there were precedents on the records of the Senate of similar documents having been read and even committed to a committee; whereas it was only wished that this might be read and laid upon the table. (The minutes of the Senate on former occasions, were read in proof, and completely substantiated what had been advanced.)—The Tennessee member still persisted in his motion. Mr. *Hillhouse* called for the yeas and nays on the question, which were about to be taken, when Mr. *Giles* who had just taken his seat, rose and said he did not possess the necessary information to enable him to give a vote on this question, he therefore hoped the Senate would agree to postpone the further consideration of it till Monday next, which was carried. By this little bit of finesse have the friends of the administration been enabled to screen themselves for a short time, from an open and recorded expression of the contempt in which they hold the opinions of those opposed to their ruinous measures.

After this business was disposed of we were gratified with a speech replete with reason and sound argument against the embargo from Mr. *Lloyd* the new member from Massachusetts.—In his view of the subject, he pointed out the immense difference experienced by the eastern and southern sections of the Union, by the operation of the embargo. In a comparison between the relative losses of Virginia and Massachusetts, he stated that the exports of foreign produce from Virginia were something more than three millions, whereas those of Massachusetts exceeded thirteen millions—Domestic produce from Virginia four millions—from Massachusetts six millions.—The tonnage of Massachusetts (registered and enrolled) amounted to nearly one third of the whole tonnage of the U. States, which allowing two dollars freight per ton, per month, (which was a reasonable calculation) amounted to about six millions, the one half of which might be fairly calculated to be lost by the embargo, never to be regained, leaving to Massachusetts a clear loss in the article of shipping only, of nearly as much as the whole sustained by Virginia. He declared it as his opinion that it would be both to our *honor* and *interest* to have a war with France in preference to Great Britain—He admitted we had received great and unjustifiable injury from G. Britain; but then there were *Berlin, Milan and Bayonne decrees*, with *burning our ships at sea*, in consequence thereof, also unatoned for.

A motion was made and carried, to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Monday next. No doubt for the purpose of giving some of the Embargaroons time to attempt *something like* a reply to Mr. Lloyd's arguments.

HOUSE OF REPESENTAT.VES.

FRIDAY, *November* 25.

The House of Representatives have been engaged for the last three days principally in conclave, on a motion by one of the members for removing the injunction of secrecy on a part of the President's Message of the 8th instant. The doors were opened this day a little after two o'clock, and we understand they have determined to make public their proceedings, on the motion, but not the Message. The Message is understood to be private letters from Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison, and the votes on the different motions for making public generally, stood—Ayes from 40 to 50—Nayes from 70 to 80.

WOMAN.

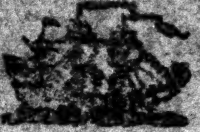
Each creature's link'd to that below it:
All nature, it observ'd, will shew it.
And upward's still our search will prove,
Each creature's link'd to that above.
Heaven, when it had created MAN,
Unfinish'd found creation's plan;
Tho' *Men* and *Angels* were akin,
The charm still appear'd between:
Nor would the links together meet,
Till WOMAN made the chain complete.

DIED, yesterday morning, Mr. SAMUEL McCLEAN, in the 71st year of his age.—His friends and acquaintance are invited to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of Mr. Daniel McClean.

NOTICE.

THE GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, who are willing to contribute to the ASSEMBLIES this winter, are respectfully invited to attend at Mr. *Caton's* Hotel, this evening at seven o'clock, to nominate Managers and make arrangements to promote them.

November 26.



For Boston,

The Brig

SAMPSON,

Capt. *Godfrey*;

Will sail in three days—will take in freight [excepting corn and flour] on very low terms. Apply to the Master on board at Miller's wharf, or to

Lawrason and Fowle.

November 26. 3t

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

60 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.

October 6. 3tawtf

FALL GOODS.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received

Part of my Fall Goods,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Rose and Duffiel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flannels. &c.

John Lloyd.

October 7. m w ftf.

LANDING

From Brig Eliza, Captain Gibson, from Newburyport, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

25,000 feet merchantable Lumber
30 tons Plaister Paris
170 casks Lime
5 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars
6 do. N. E. Rum
6 puncheons Jamaica do.
2 pipes Holland's Gin
8 barrels Coffee
50 kegs Salmon
30 casks sugar and coffee Cask Nails
3 Mahogany Secretaries
2 pair Card Tables
50 Dutch Gin Cases
10 barrels Shad.

☞ 1500 barrels freight will be given to one or more good vessels, for *Boston* and *Salem*.—Apply as above.

November 24. 3taw2w

2000 SPANISH HIDES,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

Just Received,

Per the Good Intent, John Baxter, master, from Boston;

306 casks Thomastown Lime,
1558 feet Merchantable Plank,
4000 Sheathing Paper,
60 reams American Writing Paper,
30 boxes Baker's No. 8 Chocolate.

APPLY TO

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have in Store,

10 pipes Holland's Gin
6 do. French Brandy
20 barrels Boston Beef
6 half barrels Mackarel
200 boxes Mould Candles
100 do. Dipt do.
50 do. Brown Soap
100 half do. do. do.
20 boxes No. 3 Chocolate
6 boxes No. 1 (for families) do.
20 pieces heavy Duck
4 chests young hyson Tea
1 bale Hops
2 cases ladies straw Bonnets
500 reams wrapping Paper

ALSO,

A general assortment Shoes.

November 22 eo2w

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans'Court of Alexandria C'ty, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brashears.
Executors of James Russel.

November 4 eo8

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,

Alexander Moore,
Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of saidcounty letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*,late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September,1808.

Robert I. Taylor,
Executor of John Watts.

September 2. 3taw8w

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of PETER WISE, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for six weeks.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of PETER WISE, junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,
Administrator of Peter Wise, jun.

October19. 3taw6w

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. co

FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21. 2aw

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of	*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
Expences including commission to the Corporation			3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.		
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after		2000
1 of 200 do.	do.	4000
1 of 200 do	do.	6000
1 of 200 do.	do.	8000
1 of 1000 do.	do.	10,000
1 of 500 do.	do.	12000
1 of 500 do.	do.	14000
1 of 1500 do.	do.	16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.		

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA;

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted, BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS

OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in Francea nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best riters, and particularly from the Dictionaries f the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St Asaph streets—the house is 38 feet square, with a two story kitchen, smoak and other out houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse, 20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-street and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street

ALSO

Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

LIKEWISE

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of cultivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wisemiller.

November 21. m&th

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres, situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) 1aw

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE lately accupied by Mr. *James Russel*, stuate on Patrick-street. It is well calculated for a genteel family.

Apply to

James H. Hooe, or
Trueman Brashears.

November 18. eo3t

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said *William N. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street61 feet8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

November 18. 3tawts

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27. 2awtf

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession,shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5 d1m3aw3m

THOMAS JACOB

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE,

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,

A Coachee and two Strong Horses,

With a careful driver.

November 1. 2aw3m.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28t

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied Mrs. WILSON

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.